undated

Some Very brief historical facts
Boriken

1. First known as how Juan Bautista became a Spanish colony in 1493 on Colon's second voyage.
Eventually in 1521 Boriken became known as Puerto Rico.

(2) By 1898 Ramon Baldority de Castro had worked hard to obtain self-government for P.R. from Spain. When he died Luis Munoz Rivera took over the struggle and in 1897 had obtained a Charter of Autonomy which gave P.R. dominion status.

(3) But the 1898 Spanish American war killed that and P.R. became a possession or colony of the U.S. beginning of political independence
From 1898 to 1900 P.R. was under U.S. military rule.

(4) In 1900 the Foraker Act was passed by the U.S. Congress and gave P.R. a civil government but permitted only the election of a unicameral legislature but the governor, his cabinet and the upper house were appointed by the U.S. President

(5) In 1917 the Jones Act was passed and for the first time P.R.'s became U.S. citizens. But the P.R. people were not permitted to vote for the governor and other important positions which remained the prerogative of U.S. presidents to appoint. P.R. was able to elect members both houses (P.R. reps. & P.R. Senators).

(6) During 1917 to 1930's political parties in P.R. fought about whether P.R. should be a state, independent or something else.

The Partido Popular Democratico (P.P.D.) was born and Luis Munoz Marin, son of Luis Munoz Rivera became its leader. The party focused on economic and social reforms instead of political status.

In 1940 the party gained control of the P.R. senate by 1 vote but by 1944 and won all 7 senatorial districts 34 out of 35 representatives 73 out of 77 town mayoralties

— in 1947 the U.S. Congress recognized the right of P.R. to elect its own governor

— in 1948 Luis Muñoz Marín was elected as the first P.R. governor and re-elected in 1952, 1956 and 1960

2'
14'
~~27~~
17'
18'
30'
42'
1776

During the pre-election campaign of 1947 the PD promised to get off U.S. to let P.R. write its own constitution

Idea of a free Associated State was not a PPD original idea, but it adapted it and adapted it to P.R.

On July 1950 the U.S. Congress passed Public Law 600

The law reads, in part

"Be it enacted ... that the Congress recognizes the principle of government by consent and this Act is now adapted in the nature of a compact so that the people of P.R. may organize pursuant to a constitution of their own adoption

in 1951 75% of P.R. voters accepted Law 600

In 1952 375,000 voters accepted & constitution and 85,000 opposed it.

The U.S. Congress approved the P.R. Constitution in 1952.

Then the P.R. gave final approval on July 25 1952

Four political parties participated in the 1952 election.
— The P.P.D received 429,000 votes
— The independence party — 124,000
— The statehood " — 85,000
— The Socialist party — 21,000

— The Estado Libre Asociado was born on 7-25-52

Now P.R.'s elect all Senators, Reps, mayors and governor — but do not vote for U.S. President or Vice
Only U.S. Senators or representatives — only a Commissioner to Congress who has no vote.

Originally the United States recognized the new states but do now recognize the it is in existence a colony.

In subsequent elections the # changed dramatically.

Yr.	POD	Statehood	Independence
1956	433,000	172,800	86,400
1960	458,000	252,300	24,100

Now the other facts.

— How can a "compact" exist if one country controls but the other is a colony.

— How could the U.S. Congress authorize at Law 600 - it assumes equity of power and authority between the U.S. & P.R. which does not exist by

States Report

p. 38 The legal issue of the Compact which created the Commonwealth was analyzed by the States Commission in 1986.

accordingly the 2 issues are:

① Does the US Congress have the power to enter into such a compact with PR. and

② assuming arguendo it did have the power did Congress exercise this power when it passed Public Law 600, and if so, what are the terms of the agreement?

p. 39 - see conclusion re power of Congress for ① above

see p. 40 for ②